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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz, June 6, 2026

6 June 2026



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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz, June 6, 2026

6 June 2026 · 14 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1

of 14

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The Reserve Bank of India operates under a Flexible Inflation Targeting framework. What is the CPI inflation target and tolerance band?

- A 2% with a band of +/- 2%
- B 4% with a band of +/- 2% ✓**
- C 5% with a band of +/- 1%
- D 6% with a band of +/- 2%

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The RBI targets 4% CPI inflation with a tolerance band of +/- 2%, meaning the comfort range is 2% to 6%.

ANALYSIS: In its June 5, 2026 policy the RBI held the repo rate at 5.25% with a neutral stance and raised its FY27 inflation forecast to 5.1%, still within the band, while citing the West Asia oil shock.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Flexible Inflation Targeting (FIT) was adopted in 2016 through an amendment to the RBI Act, 1934. It created the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of six members: three from the RBI (including the Governor) and three external members appointed by the central government.

The Governor holds a casting vote in a tie. The target of 4% (+/- 2%) is set by the government in consultation with the RBI for a five-year period.

The repo rate is the rate at which the RBI lends to commercial banks against government securities; a neutral stance keeps the door open to either tighten or ease. Governor: Sanjay Malhotra.

Q1

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (monetary policy, inflation, RBI).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

flexible inflation targeting, MPC, neutral stance, supply shock.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

stating the target as a band only (2% to 6%) rather than 4% +/- 2%.

 **EXAM TIP**

FIT adopted 2016; MPC = 6 members, Governor has casting vote.

 **INTERVIEW**

Can monetary policy tame inflation caused by an oil-supply shock?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 2

of 14

[Source →](#)

Why is monetary policy considered a limited tool against inflation driven by an oil-price shock, as in the RBI's June 2026 dilemma?

- A Because the RBI cannot change interest rates during a crisis
- B Because an oil shock is a supply-side problem, and rate hikes act on demand ✓
- C Because oil prices are set by the government, not the market
- D Because inflation targeting does not apply to fuel prices

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: An oil-price spike is a supply-side shock; raising interest rates curbs demand but does not increase oil supply or lower its price. **ANALYSIS:** This is why the RBI held rates rather than hiking aggressively, balancing imported inflation against the risk of choking growth, and why fiscal-monetary coordination matters during such shocks.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

India imports roughly 85% of its crude oil, so a West Asia crisis that lifts global crude feeds directly into domestic fuel, transport and manufacturing costs, and a weaker rupee amplifies it. Monetary policy works mainly through the demand channel: higher rates make borrowing costlier, cooling demand and, eventually, prices.

Against a cost-push (supply) shock, tightening can reduce growth without addressing the root cause. The RBI cut its FY27 growth forecast to 6.6% even as it flagged inflation risks, capturing the bind.

Way forward: targeted fiscal measures (duty cuts, buffer management), supply-side action, and clear communication to anchor inflation expectations.

Q2  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (inflation types, monetary-fiscal coordination).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

cost-push vs demand-pull, supply shock, imported inflation, policy trade-off.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating all inflation as demand-driven and curable by rate hikes.

 **EXAM TIP**

demand-pull responds to rate hikes; cost-push (oil) does not.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should fiscal policy, not the RBI, lead the response to an oil shock?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 14

[Source →](#)

India's GDP estimates released in June 2026 used a new base year. The shift was from 2011-12 to which year?

A 2017-18

B 2020-21

C 2022-23 ✓

D 2024-25

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: India has been transitioning its national-accounts base year from 2011-12 to 2022-23. **ANALYSIS:** A base-year revision updates the basket of goods, weights and data sources to reflect the current structure of the economy, making growth estimates more accurate.

The FY26 provisional estimate of 7.7% reflects this updated framework.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

GDP is the total monetary value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a period, measured at constant prices for real growth. India's estimates are produced by the National Statistics Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), and revised in stages from Advance to Provisional to Revised Estimates.

FY26 (2025-26) real growth came in at 7.7% (up from 7.1%), with Q4 at 7.8% and nominal GDP at Rs 346.36 lakh crore.

Services grew 9.3% and industry 8.8% at constant prices.

A base-year change also affects the denominator for ratios like fiscal deficit and debt to GDP.

Q3**CONCEPT KIT****CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (national income accounting, economic statistics).

MAINS KEYWORDS

base year, NSO, provisional estimates, real vs nominal GDP.

COMMON MISTAKE

confusing nominal growth (8.9%) with real growth (7.7%).

EXAM TIP

GDP by NSO/MoSPI; new base year 2022-23.

INTERVIEW

Does a high GDP number capture jobs and distribution?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 4

of 14

[Source →](#)

The Ramsar Convention, under which India designated its 100th site in June 2026, is formally a convention on:

- A Migratory species of wild animals
- B Wetlands of international importance ✓
- C International trade in endangered species
- D Biological diversity

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The Ramsar Convention is the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, adopted in 1971 at Ramsar, Iran. **ANALYSIS:** India joined in 1982 and, with Surha Tal (Jai Prakash Narayan Bird Sanctuary) in Ballia as its 100th site, is now first in Asia and third globally for Ramsar sites, behind the UK and Mexico.

CONCEPT NOTE

A Ramsar site is a wetland designated as internationally important under the 1971 convention, whose core principle is the "wise use" of wetlands (sustainable use maintaining their ecological character). The Montreux Record lists Ramsar sites where ecological character has changed or is threatened.

India protects wetlands domestically through the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017, under the MoEFCC. Surha Tal is a 34.32 sq km freshwater oxbow lake formed from a meander of the Ganga and is Uttar Pradesh's 13th Ramsar site. Do not confuse Ramsar (wetlands) with CITES (trade in endangered species), CMS (migratory species), or the CBD (biological diversity).

Q4

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (wetlands, conservation, international conventions).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

wise use, Montreux Record, ecosystem services, carbon sink.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing Ramsar with CITES, CMS or CBD.

 **EXAM TIP**

Ramsar 1971; India joined 1982; domestic Wetlands Rules 2017.

 **INTERVIEW**

Are India's wetlands protected in practice or only on paper?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 5

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[Source →](#)

On what legal basis does India assert that Gilgit-Baltistan is its territory, as reaffirmed by the MEA in June 2026?

- A A United Nations resolution of 1948
- B **The Instrument of Accession of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947 ✓**
- C The Simla Agreement of 1972
- D The Indus Waters Treaty of 1960

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: India's claim rests on the complete, legal and irrevocable accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India through the Instrument of Accession in 1947. **ANALYSIS:** On this basis the Government of India holds that the entire UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, including Gilgit-Baltistan under Pakistan's illegal occupation, are integral and inalienable parts of India, and Pakistan must vacate them.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Gilgit-Baltistan is part of Pakistan-occupied Jammu and Kashmir (PoJK). India rejects any Pakistani attempt to make material changes there, including holding elections, as they do not alter the legal status or India's sovereignty. The region is strategically significant because the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a flagship of China's Belt and Road Initiative, passes through it; India objects to CPEC precisely because it runs through territory under illegal occupation. This is the consistent Government of India position that a UPSC answer must reflect on questions of territorial sovereignty and India-Pakistan relations.

Q5  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS2 (India-Pakistan, India-China, territorial sovereignty).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Instrument of Accession, PoJK, CPEC, Belt and Road.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

attributing the claim to a UN resolution rather than the 1947 accession.

 **EXAM TIP**

J&K acceded 1947; CPEC runs through Gilgit-Baltistan.

 **INTERVIEW**

How should India respond to CPEC passing through territory it claims?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

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[Source →](#)

Which body is the nodal authority for promoting and regulating India's seafood exports, central to the \$30 billion export target set in June 2026?

- A Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)
- B Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) ✓
- C Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)
- D National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), a statutory body under the Ministry of Commerce, is the nodal agency for promoting and regulating seafood exports. **ANALYSIS:** Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal set a target to scale exports from about \$8.5 billion to \$30 billion by 2031, shifting from raw commodities to value-added products.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

India is among the world's largest seafood exporters, with shrimp the dominant product and the United States a major market. The strategy to reach \$30 billion centres on value addition (processed, branded, ready-to-cook products) and leveraging recently finalised free trade agreements.

The flagship fisheries scheme is the PM Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), under the broader Blue Revolution and blue-economy push. The key risks are over-dependence on shrimp and on the US market, which exposes exporters to tariff and anti-dumping measures, and the need to meet strict quality and traceability standards for premium markets.

Distinguish MPEDA (marine) from APEDA (agricultural and processed foods) and FSSAI (food safety standards).

Q6**CONCEPT KIT****CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (blue economy, exports, fisheries).

MAINS KEYWORDS

value addition, MPEDA, PMMSY, anti-dumping, diversification.

COMMON MISTAKE

confusing MPEDA (marine exports) with APEDA (agri exports).

EXAM TIP

MPEDA under Commerce; PMMSY is the flagship fisheries scheme.

INTERVIEW

Is shrimp over-dependence a strategic vulnerability for India?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

of 14

[Source →](#)

"Theaterisation," the goal behind several recent defence appointments, refers to:

- A Building new bases along the border theatres
- B Restructuring the three services into unified geography-based commands ✓
- C Increasing the defence budget for each service
- D Establishing a single recruitment system for all services

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: Theaterisation means restructuring the army, navy and air force into unified theatre commands organised by geography and threat, rather than along service lines. **ANALYSIS:** Air Marshal Ashutosh Dixit's move from the tri-service Integrated Defence Staff to Vice Chief of the Air Staff reflects this push toward jointness in higher defence management.

CONCEPT NOTE

India's higher-defence reforms accelerated in 2019 with the creation of the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS), the single-point military adviser to the government, who also heads the newly created Department of Military Affairs (DMA) in the Ministry of Defence. The Integrated Defence Staff (IDS) promotes jointness and is headed by the Chief of Integrated Defence Staff (CISC).

The Chiefs of Staff Committee (COSC), comprising the three service chiefs, is chaired by the CDS. Theatre commands aim to place all assets in a geography under one operational commander, reducing duplication and improving multi-domain coordination across land, sea, air, cyber and space. Implementation faces inter-service coordination and resource-allocation challenges.

Q7

CONCEPT KIT

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 (defence reforms, higher defence management).

MAINS KEYWORDS

theatre commands, jointness, CDS, DMA, IDS.

COMMON MISTAKE

equating theaterisation with more bases or budgets rather than command integration.

EXAM TIP

CDS and DMA created 2019; COSC chaired by CDS.

INTERVIEW

Why has theaterisation been slow despite consensus on its need?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 8

of 14

[Source →](#)

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) that sets India's repo rate has how many members, and how are they composed?

- A 4 members, all from the RBI
- B 6 members: 3 from the RBI and 3 external members ✓
- C 6 members, all appointed by the government
- D 5 members: 2 from the RBI and 3 external members

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The MPC has six members: three from the RBI (including the Governor, who chairs it) and three external members appointed by the central government. **ANALYSIS:** The Governor has a casting vote in case of a tie. The MPC was created by the 2016 amendment to the RBI Act, shifting rate decisions from the Governor alone to a committee.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The MPC structure is a monetary-governance reform: it institutionalises interest-rate decisions, brings external expertise, and improves transparency and accountability. Members vote and the decision plus minutes are published, anchoring market expectations.

The committee meets at least four times a year. The 2016 amendment to the RBI Act, 1934 also formalised the 4% (+/- 2%) inflation target.

In the June 5, 2026 policy, the MPC held the repo rate at 5.25% with a neutral stance, raised the FY27 inflation forecast to 5.1%, and cut FY27 growth to 6.6%, flagging the West Asia oil shock and a likely below-normal monsoon as key risks. Distinguish the repo rate (RBI lends to banks) from the reverse repo and the standing deposit facility (banks park funds with the RBI).

Q8  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (RBI, monetary governance).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

MPC, RBI Act amendment 2016, casting vote, transparency.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking the MPC is all-RBI or all-government; it is 3+3.

 **EXAM TIP**

MPC = 6 members; Governor chairs and has casting vote.

 **INTERVIEW**

Has the MPC made monetary policy more credible?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 9

of 14

[Source →](#)

Which of the following best explains why wetlands like Surha Tal are valued in climate policy?

- A They are the largest source of freshwater fish exports
- B They act as carbon sinks and natural flood buffers ✓
- C They are primarily used for hydroelectric power
- D They prevent earthquakes in river basins

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: Wetlands store significant carbon and absorb and slow floodwaters, making them carbon sinks and natural flood buffers, alongside recharging groundwater and hosting biodiversity. **ANALYSIS:** This is why crossing 100 Ramsar sites is framed as a climate and disaster-resilience milestone, not just a conservation count.

CONCEPT NOTE

Wetlands are among the most productive ecosystems on Earth. They sequester carbon (especially peatlands and mangroves), buffer floods by storing excess water, recharge aquifers, filter pollutants, and support migratory birds along flyways such as the Central Asian Flyway.

India's domestic framework is the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017. The Ramsar Convention's "wise use" principle stresses sustainable use that maintains ecological character.

Threats include encroachment, pollution, and conversion for agriculture or construction; the Montreux Record flags Ramsar sites whose character is threatened. Surha Tal is an oxbow lake formed from a Ganga meander, a freshwater wetland important for migratory birds.

Q9  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (climate adaptation, ecosystem services, disaster resilience).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

carbon sink, flood buffer, wise use, ecosystem-based adaptation.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

valuing wetlands only for biodiversity, missing their climate and flood roles.

 **EXAM TIP**

wetlands = carbon sinks + flood buffers + groundwater recharge.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should wetland restoration qualify for climate-adaptation finance?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

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[Source →](#)

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which India objects to on sovereignty grounds, is a flagship project of:

- A The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
- B China's Belt and Road Initiative ✓
- C The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
- D The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: CPEC is a flagship project of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). **ANALYSIS:** Because CPEC passes through Gilgit-Baltistan, part of Pakistan-occupied Jammu and Kashmir that India regards as its own territory, India objects to CPEC and has not joined the BRI, citing sovereignty and territorial integrity.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Belt and Road Initiative, launched by China in 2013, is a vast connectivity and infrastructure programme spanning Asia, Africa and Europe. CPEC links China's Xinjiang to Pakistan's Gwadar Port on the Arabian Sea, passing through Gilgit-Baltistan.

India is the most prominent country to stay out of the BRI, on the grounds that CPEC violates its sovereignty and that BRI projects raise debt-sustainability and transparency concerns. India instead promotes connectivity through forums and projects such as the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) and partnerships in the Indo-Pacific.

The MEA reaffirmed in June 2026 that Gilgit-Baltistan is an integral part of India and that Pakistan must vacate occupied territory.

Q10  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS2 (India-China, India-Pakistan, connectivity).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Belt and Road Initiative, CPEC, sovereignty, INSTC.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

linking CPEC to the SCO or AIIB rather than the BRI.

 **EXAM TIP**

CPEC = BRI flagship; India stays out of BRI on sovereignty grounds.

 **INTERVIEW**

Can India counter BRI connectivity with its own initiatives?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 11

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[Source →](#)

India remained the fastest-growing major economy in FY26. Which agency produces India's official GDP estimates?

- A The Reserve Bank of India
- B NITI Aayog
- C The National Statistics Office under MoSPI ✓
- D The Department of Economic Affairs

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: India's official GDP estimates are produced by the National Statistics Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). **ANALYSIS:** The RBI makes its own forecasts for policy, and NITI Aayog advises on policy, but the authoritative national-income data comes from the NSO/MoSPI, which released the FY26 provisional estimate of 7.7% on June 5, 2026.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

MoSPI compiles national accounts through the NSO, releasing estimates in a sequence: Advance Estimates (before year-end, for budgeting), Provisional Estimates (soon after year-end), and successive Revised Estimates as more data arrives. Real GDP is at constant prices; nominal GDP is at current prices (Rs 346.36 lakh crore for FY26, 8.9% nominal growth). The base year (moving to 2022-23) sets the reference for constant prices. The RBI's growth and inflation projections, by contrast, are policy inputs for the MPC. Knowing which institution does what is a common Prelims discriminator: data (NSO/MoSPI), monetary policy (RBI/MPC), policy advice (NITI Aayog), fiscal policy (Ministry of Finance).

Q11  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (economic institutions, statistics).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

NSO, MoSPI, advance vs provisional estimates, base year.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

attributing GDP data to the RBI; the RBI only forecasts.

 **EXAM TIP**

GDP data = NSO/MoSPI; monetary policy = RBI/MPC.

 **INTERVIEW**

How reliable are early GDP estimates given later revisions?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 12

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[Source →](#)

The PM Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), linked to India's seafood export ambitions, is the flagship scheme for which sector?

- A Food processing
- B Fisheries and aquaculture ✓
- C Agricultural marketing
- D Coastal shipping

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: PMMSY is the flagship scheme for the fisheries and aquaculture sector, aimed at sustainable and modern development of fisheries. **ANALYSIS:** It underpins the Blue Revolution and India's blue-economy push, the policy backdrop to the \$30 billion seafood export target announced in June 2026.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

PMMSY seeks to boost fish production and productivity, modernise the value chain (from harvest to export), improve infrastructure (harbours, cold chains), and raise fishers' incomes while ensuring sustainability. It complements the work of the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), which promotes and regulates seafood exports, and the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB).

India is among the largest seafood exporters globally; shrimp dominates and the United States is a major market, which is why value addition and market diversification (via new FTAs) are central to reducing tariff and anti-dumping risk. The "blue economy" refers to the sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, livelihoods and food security.

Q12  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (fisheries, blue economy, schemes).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

PMMSY, Blue Revolution, value chain, sustainability.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing PMMSY (fisheries) with food-processing or agri-marketing schemes.

 **EXAM TIP**

PMMSY = flagship fisheries scheme; MPEDA handles exports.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can fisheries growth stay sustainable while scaling exports?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 13

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[Source →](#)

The Chief of Defence Staff (CDS), central to India's defence reforms, also heads which body created in 2019?

- A The Integrated Defence Staff
- B The Department of Military Affairs ✓
- C The Defence Research and Development Organisation
- D The National Security Council

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The CDS heads the Department of Military Affairs (DMA), created in 2019 within the Ministry of Defence.

ANALYSIS: The CDS is the single-point military adviser to the government and chairs the Chiefs of Staff Committee, while the DMA handles matters of the three services, the backbone of the move toward theatre commands.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The CDS post and the DMA were both created in 2019 as the centrepiece of higher-defence reform. The CDS is a four-star officer who advises the government on military matters, promotes jointness, and is tasked with facilitating theaterisation.

The Integrated Defence Staff (IDS), headed by the Chief of Integrated Defence Staff (CISC), supports jointness at the staff level. The Chiefs of Staff Committee (COSC) comprises the three service chiefs and is chaired by the CDS. Air Marshal Ashutosh Dixit, named Vice Chief of the Air Staff in June 2026, moves from the CISC role, bringing integrated-staff experience to IAF leadership.

Theatre commands aim to unify land, sea and air assets in a geography under one commander.

Q13  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (defence reforms, higher defence management).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

CDS, DMA, IDS, theatre commands, jointness.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the DMA (policy/admin of services) with the IDS (staff-level jointness).

 **EXAM TIP**

CDS heads the DMA; both created 2019.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should India have separate theatre commanders reporting to the CDS?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 14

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[Source →](#)

India's domestic legal framework for protecting wetlands, distinct from the Ramsar Convention, is:

- A The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- B **The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 ✓**
- C The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- D The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: India protects wetlands domestically through the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017, framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and administered by the MoEFCC. **ANALYSIS:** The Ramsar Convention is the international framework; the 2017 Rules are the domestic instrument, and the gap between designation and on-ground protection is a recurring governance theme.

CONCEPT NOTE

The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 replaced the 2010 Rules and prohibit activities like conversion, encroachment and waste dumping in notified wetlands, while empowering State Wetland Authorities to regulate "wise use." They draw their authority from the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the umbrella environmental law. Internationally, the Ramsar Convention (1971, India joined 1982) designates wetlands of international importance and promotes "wise use," with the Montreux Record flagging threatened sites.

India crossing 100 Ramsar sites in June 2026 (Surha Tal, Ballia) makes it first in Asia and third globally, but conservationists note that designation must be matched by enforcement, restoration and protection from encroachment to deliver real ecological benefits.

Q14  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**


GS3 (environmental law, wetlands governance).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Wetlands Rules 2017, EPA 1986, wise use, State Wetland Authority.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking Ramsar designation itself confers domestic legal protection.

 **EXAM TIP**

domestic protection = Wetlands Rules 2017 under EPA 1986.

 **INTERVIEW**

Why do many notified wetlands still face encroachment?

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— Nelson Mandela